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22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 23 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

24 CITY OF OAKLAND,

25 Plaintiff,

26 v.

27 ERIC HOLDER, Attorney General of the  
 28 United States; MELINDA HAAG, U.S.  
 Attorney for the Northern District of  
 California,

Defendants.

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

MEJ

## NATURE OF THE ACTION

1  
2           1.       This is a civil action to restrain and declare unlawful ongoing and threatened  
3 attempts by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to seize real property within the City of  
4 Oakland ("Oakland") used to provide medical cannabis to patients in compliance with Oakland  
5 ordinances and California law and located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, California, which is  
6 the business address for Harborside Health Center. That property is vital to the safe and  
7 affordable distribution of medical cannabis to patients suffering from chronic and acute pain, life  
8 threatening and severe illnesses, diseases, and injuries. Oakland has a broad public interest in  
9 promoting the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens, in protecting the regulatory framework it  
10 adopted in compliance with the laws of the State of California concerning medical cannabis, and  
11 in receiving tax revenue from the well-regulated medical cannabis dispensaries located within its  
12 boundaries.

13           2.       Oakland established its comprehensive regulatory framework for medical cannabis  
14 dispensaries in 2004. By 2006, four dispensaries were operating transparently, providing medical  
15 relief for thousands of suffering patients and paying taxes that support Oakland's municipal  
16 functions. The federal government was fully aware of these events from their outset.

17           3.       After 2006 and continuing up to October 2011, the DOJ repeatedly stated that  
18 patients, caregivers, and those who complied with state law would be left alone. Oakland relied  
19 on those statements and the DOJ's policy of non-enforcement of conflicting federal law to  
20 support the growth of a local industry that is considered a national model for safe access. Now,  
21 over five years later, the federal government is attempting to act beyond its authority in seeking  
22 forfeiture of property connected with one of these dispensaries in *United States v. Real Property*  
23 *and Improvements Located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, California*, No. 3:12-cv-03567-MEJ  
24 (N.D. Cal. filed July 9, 2012) (the "*Harborside Action*"). This seizure of property violates the  
25 applicable statute of limitations and principles of equitable estoppel and should be enjoined by  
26 this Court.  
27  
28



**PARTIES**

4. Plaintiff City of Oakland is a municipal corporation and chartered city organized and existing under the laws of the State of California with a residential population of approximately 400,000 and an annual, all-funds budget of approximately \$990 million. To service the needs of its residents, Oakland licenses medical cannabis dispensaries according to a strict permitting procedure that complies with and effectuates certain mandates of California law.

5. Defendant Eric Holder is the Attorney General of the United States, and the head of the DOJ, sued here in his official capacity. Attorney General Holder has supervisory authority over all United States Attorney's Offices and their personnel, including Defendant Melinda Haag, as well as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and its personnel. As the head of the DOJ, Attorney General Holder is responsible for the actions taken in excess of the government's authority granted by the Controlled Substances Act.

6. Defendant Melinda Haag is the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, sued here in her official capacity. She is the chief federal law officer of the Northern District of California, and, as such, directly supervises Assistant United States Attorneys and DEA agents in this District.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 5 U.S.C. § 702. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, and the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 706.

8. Venue is proper in this judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (e) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to this action occurred in this District.

9. Plaintiff City of Oakland has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law because, unless this Court grants the relief requested, the actions of Defendants complained of herein will result in irreparable harm to the City of Oakland and its residents, and to the public in the manner described herein, in violation of federal law and contrary to the public

1 interest. No monetary damages or other legal remedy could adequately compensate the City of  
2 Oakland, its residents, or the public for this harm.

3 10. The City of Oakland and its residents are persons adversely affected and aggrieved  
4 by a federal agency action and are entitled to judicial review of that action under section 702 of  
5 the Administrative Procedures Act. 5 U.S.C. § 702. As more fully alleged herein, the interests of  
6 Plaintiff and its residents are being directly and significantly harmed by Defendants' illegal  
7 action. The relief requested will fully redress those injuries.

### 8 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

9 11. The City of Oakland has established a comprehensive framework regulating the  
10 sale of medical cannabis that effectuates the mandates of state law and ensures safe and  
11 affordable access to medical cannabis for patients suffering from chronic and acute pain, as well  
12 as life-threatening and severe illnesses, diseases, and injuries.

#### 13 **Medical Cannabis Regulation in California Through 2001**

14 12. In 1996, California voters adopted Proposition 215, the "Compassionate Use Act,"  
15 Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11362.5. The Compassionate Use Act is intended to "ensure that  
16 seriously ill Californians have the right to obtain and use marijuana for medical purposes where  
17 that medical use is deemed appropriate and has been recommended by a physician who has  
18 determined that the person's health would benefit from the use of marijuana . . ."; "ensure that  
19 patients and their primary caregivers who obtain and use marijuana for medical purposes upon the  
20 recommendation of a physician are not subject to criminal prosecution or sanction"; and  
21 "encourage the federal and state governments to implement a plan to provide for the safe and  
22 affordable distribution of marijuana to all patients in medical need of marijuana." Cal. Health &  
23 Safety Code § 11362.5(b)(1)(A)-(C).

24 13. In 1998, Oakland adopted regulations to implement the Compassionate Use Act  
25 and to establish its medical cannabis distribution program. Oakland, Cal., Code of Ordinances,  
26 ch. 8.46. Oakland authorized up to one "medical cannabis provider association" to "distribute  
27 safe and affordable medical cannabis in a consistent, reliable, and legal fashion." The provider  
28 association was required to consist solely of "qualified patients or primary caregivers." *Id.*

14. “In order to ensure that qualified patients and primary caregivers are not subject to criminal prosecution or sanction, and to ensure that only qualified patients and primary caregivers have access to medical cannabis, the city of Oakland, or medical cannabis provider associations on behalf of the city of Oakland, may issue valid identification cards to qualified patients and primary caregivers upon receipt of a physician’s recommendation or approval for medical cannabis.” *Id.*

15. In August 1998, Oakland designated Oakland Cannabis Buyers Cooperative (“OCBC”), a non-profit organization operating in downtown Oakland, as Oakland’s sole authorized provider association.

16. Legal action by the federal government forced OCBC to close in 2001.

### **The Current Regulation of Medical Cannabis**

17. In 2003, the California Legislature added the “Medical Marijuana Program Act,” article 2.5 (“MMPA”), to the Health and Safety Code in order to “promote uniform and consistent application of the [Compassionate Use Act] among the counties within the state” and “enhance the access of patients and caregivers to medical marijuana through collective, cooperative cultivation projects.” Cal. Stats. 2003, ch. 875 § 1(b) (Sen. Bill No. 420).

18. The statute includes guidelines for the implementation of the Compassionate Use Act, including a voluntary identification card program. While a patient “need not possess an identification card in order to claim the protections” offered by the MMPA, cardholders are afforded limited immunity from prosecution for violation of various sections of the Health and Safety Code regulating marijuana. Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11362.715, 11362.765, 11362.775.

19. The MMPA thus *exempts* dispensaries from prosecution under Health and Safety Code section 11570, which provides: “Every building or place used for the purpose of unlawfully selling, serving, storing, keeping, manufacturing, or giving away any controlled substance . . . is a nuisance which shall be enjoined, abated, and prevented, and for which damages may be recovered, whether it is a public or private nuisance.” The MMPA also provides: “Nothing in this

1 article shall prevent a city or other local governing body from adopting and enforcing . . . laws  
2 consistent with this article.” Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11362.83.

3 20. Following enactment of the MMPA, the City of Oakland designed a regulatory  
4 scheme for medical cannabis dispensaries in order to maintain public health and safety.

5 21. In February 2004, the Oakland City Council authorized Oakland’s medical  
6 cannabis dispensary permitting process, allowing up to four dispensaries. Oakland, Cal., Code of  
7 Ordinances, ch. 5.80 *et seq.* In November 2004, Oakland residents passed Measure Z, which  
8 required Oakland to tax and regulate the use of medical cannabis.

9 22. Following enactment of the ordinance, Oakland engaged in a competitive  
10 application process that resulted in the granting of four permits. Thereafter, Oakland devoted  
11 substantial public safety resources to closing unlicensed dispensaries.

12 23. Pursuant to this ordinance, Oakland actively monitors licensed dispensaries,  
13 including annual auditing of their financial statements and employee backgrounds to ensure  
14 compliance with city and state law.

15 24. Harborside Health Center received a permit in 2006. In addition to Harborside,  
16 three other dispensaries are licensed, including Coffeeshop Blue Sky, Purple Heart Patient Center,  
17 and Oakland Organics.

#### 18 **Benefits of Regulated Medical Cannabis**

19 25. The benefits of medical cannabis to patients suffering from chronic pain associated  
20 with debilitating illnesses such as cancer, AIDS, and multiple sclerosis are well documented. In  
21 1999, an Institute of Medicine study funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy  
22 concluded that scientific studies supported medical cannabis to treat patients such as those with  
23 AIDS or those who are undergoing chemotherapy and who suffer simultaneously from severe  
24 pain. SJ Watson et al., *Marijuana Medicine: Assessing the Science Base: A Summary of the 1999*  
25 *Institute of Medicine Report*, 57 Arch Gen. Psychiatry 547 (2000).

26 26. The American College of Physicians, noting that marijuana has been used “for its  
27 medicinal properties for centuries,” has lamented that federal laws have “hindered” research into  
28 further therapeutic benefits and “urge[d] review of marijuana’s status as a Schedule I controlled



1 substance and its reclassification into a more appropriate schedule.” Tia Taylor, American  
2 College of Physicians, *Supporting Research into the Therapeutic Role of Marijuana* (2008), at 2,  
3 [http://www.acponline.org/advocacy/where\\_we\\_stand/other\\_issues/medmarijuana.pdf](http://www.acponline.org/advocacy/where_we_stand/other_issues/medmarijuana.pdf).

4 27. A May 2012 study in the *Open Neurology Journal* similarly concluded that  
5 “[b]ased on evidence currently available the Schedule I classification is not tenable; it is not  
6 accurate that cannabis has no medical value, or that information on safety is lacking.” Igor Grant  
7 et al., *Medical Marijuana: Clearing Away the Smoke*, 6 *Open Neurology J.* 18, 24 (Mar. 2, 2012).  
8 According to those researchers, patients benefit from alternative delivery systems besides  
9 smoking, including vaporization and ingestion.

10 28. Permitting and regulating medical cannabis dispensaries has allowed Oakland to  
11 monitor the dispensaries, ensure they sell medical marijuana only to those patients with valid  
12 patient identification cards or with a doctor’s recommendation, restrict excessive profits, and  
13 prevent the diversion of cannabis for non-medical use. The dispensaries also provide varied  
14 delivery systems, including topical gels, vapors, and edible forms that allow for maximum  
15 efficacy.

16 29. Importantly, regulating the dispensaries ensures the quality and safety of the  
17 medical cannabis. Unregulated marijuana growers might use fertilizer, insecticide, and other  
18 harmful substances and contaminants that can cause significant adverse health impacts when  
19 ingested by the patient. Oakland’s Administrative Regulations and Performance Standards for  
20 Oakland Medical Cannabis Dispensaries (“performance standards”) require testing of the medical  
21 cannabis in designated independent laboratories.

22 30. Oakland’s performance standards also require that all edible medical marijuana  
23 products are manufactured in compliance with State Department of Health regulations, and that  
24 all dispensary employees undergo a background check by a reputable third party.

25 31. The dispensaries have provided revenue to Oakland’s general fund and contributed  
26 to the rejuvenation of Oakland’s downtown core. Harborside Health Center, Oakland’s largest  
27 dispensary, and currently the subject of the *Harborside Action*, has paid city and state taxes in  
28 excess of one million dollars, along with an initial permit fee. Harborside Health Center’s

1 customers pay an 8.75% sales tax on all purchases. Harborside employs dozens of individuals, all  
2 of whom receive a salary and full health benefits, and for whom Harborside has paid all payroll  
3 taxes.

4 **Oakland Will Suffer Irreparable Harm if the Dispensaries Are Shuttered**

5 32. If Defendants are allowed to proceed with their forfeiture action against  
6 Harborside Health Center, and if Oakland's medical cannabis dispensaries are shut down, medical  
7 patients served by the dispensaries will resort to the black market, creating a public safety hazard  
8 for themselves, Oakland, and its residents.

9 33. Instead of obtaining medicine from a city-regulated dispensary located in a  
10 commercial area with ample lighting and security, medical patients, including the elderly and  
11 disabled, will have no option but to seek medical cannabis from street level drug dealers. This  
12 will increase crime and divert scarce Oakland Police Department resources from addressing the  
13 violent crime, illegal guns, and other public safety crises that are causing the loss of many lives in  
14 Oakland.

15 34. Oakland will lose its ability to monitor the quality and production methods of  
16 medical cannabis sold in the dispensaries. This will create health risks for medical patients, who  
17 will not know whether their medicine is tainted or produced with harmful chemical additives or  
18 pesticides.

19 35. Well-regulated dispensaries provide affordable medical cannabis in a controlled  
20 setting, which decreases the market for illegal marijuana. Closing dispensaries will not reduce  
21 the demand for medical cannabis, but will instead create a distribution vacuum that likely will  
22 precipitate price increases, crime, and street violence.

23 **The DOJ Has Been Aware of Licensed Medical Marijuana Dispensaries**

24 36. Federal authorities have been aware of Oakland's regulations and of the ongoing  
25 operations of Coffeeshop Blue Sky, Purple Heart Patient Center, Oakland Organics, and  
26 Harborside Health Center since their inception.

27 37. Coffeeshop Blue Sky opened in 2005 as SR71 Coffeeshop. It operated as  
28 Coffeeshop Blue Sky from 2006 through April 2012. Yelp reviews describing Blue Sky's



1 medical cannabis business date back to August 16, 2006. Purple Heart Patient Center has been  
2 open since September 2006. Oakland Patient Center opened in 2006, but was transferred to new  
3 ownership in 2009, who changed the name to Oakland Organics. The largest dispensary in  
4 Oakland, Harborside Health Center, opened in October 2006. Since that time, its website has  
5 openly listed its inventory and notified the public of its business address and contact information.

6 38. All four dispensaries operate transparently in the public domain. For example,  
7 they have public websites, Facebook pages, and Yelp reviews.

8 39. In April 2007, Harborside and its CEO Stephen DeAngelo were profiled in the San  
9 Francisco Chronicle Magazine. *See* Katherine Seligman, *Connoisseurs of Cannabis: Like Fine*  
10 *Wine, Growing Medicinal Weed Has Become So Specialized as to Inspire Tastings and a New*  
11 *Vocabulary*, S.F. Chronicle (Apr. 22, 2007).

12 40. In 2006, DEA agents took enforcement action against two nearby dispensaries,  
13 New Remedies Cooperative in downtown Oakland and the Local Patients Cooperative in  
14 Hayward. New Remedies Cooperative had neither applied nor received a permit from Oakland.

15 41. In contrast, between 2006 and April 2012, federal authorities refrained from acting  
16 against duly licensed dispensaries in Oakland.

17 **The Federal Government Affirmatively Represented that It Would Not Pursue**  
18 **Dispensaries that Complied with State Law**

19 42. The federal government observed a policy of non-enforcement of the Controlled  
20 Substances Act against medicinal cannabis dispensaries that complied with state law.

21 43. In August 2007, during his first campaign for president, then-candidate Barack  
22 Obama told voters in New Hampshire, "I would not have the Justice Department prosecuting and  
23 raiding medical marijuana users. It's not a good use of our resources." In March 2008, Mr.  
24 Obama told an Oregon newspaper, "I think the basic concept of using medical marijuana for the  
25 same purposes and with the same controls as other drugs prescribed by doctors, I think that's  
26 entirely appropriate. ... *I'm not going to be using Justice Department resources to try and*  
27 *circumvent state laws on this issue.*" Gary Nelson, *He Favors Long-Term Timber-Payments*  
28 *Solution*, Medford Mail Tribune (Mar. 23, 2008) (emphasis added). In May 2008, an Obama

1 campaign spokesperson told the San Francisco Chronicle that “Obama supports the rights of  
 2 states and local governments” to provide their residents with medical marijuana to relieve  
 3 suffering from chronic disease, and that ***“Obama would end U.S. Drug Enforcement  
 4 Administration raids on medical marijuana suppliers in states with their own laws.”*** Bob  
 5 Egelko, *Next President Might Be Gentler on Pot Clubs*, S.F. Chronicle (May 12, 2008) (emphasis  
 6 added).

7 44. Once President Obama was elected, this policy of non-enforcement became the  
 8 official stance of the DOJ. In February 2009, White House spokesman Nick Shapiro told the  
 9 *Washington Times*, ***“The president believes that federal resources should not be used to  
 10 circumvent state laws,*** and as he continues to appoint senior leadership to fill out the ranks of the  
 11 federal government, he expects them to review their policies with that in mind.” *DEA Pot Raids  
 12 Go On; Obama Opposes*, Wash. Times (Feb. 4, 2009) (emphasis added).

13 45. Attorney General Eric Holder emphasized this policy in a press conference later in  
 14 February 2009. When asked whether federal action in California represented official policy, he  
 15 replied: “No. What the president said during the campaign, you’ll be surprised to know, will be  
 16 consistent with what we’ll be doing here in law enforcement. He was my boss during the  
 17 campaign. He is formally and technically and by law my boss now. ***And so what he said during  
 18 the campaign is now American policy.***” Nomoredrugwar, *US Attorney General Eric Holder:  
 19 Ending Medical Marijuana Raids Now US Policy*, YouTube (Feb. 26, 2009),  
 20 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kjZeW2fcQHM> (emphasis added).

21 46. In March 2009, Attorney General Holder repeated his delineation of official  
 22 policy, emphasizing that ***“The policy is to go after those people who violate both federal and  
 23 state law.”*** Devlin Barrett, *Attorney General Signals Marijuana Policy Shift*, Associated Press,  
 24 Mar. 18, 2009 (emphasis added). The next morning, *The New York Times* reported “Obama  
 25 Administration to Stop Raids on Medical Marijuana Dispensers.” David Johnston & Neil A.  
 26 Lewis, *Obama Administration to Stop Raids on Medical Marijuana Dispensers*, N.Y. Times,  
 27 Mar. 18, 2009, at A20.  
 28

47. On October 19, 2009, Deputy Attorney General David W. Ogden distributed a memorandum (the "Ogden Memo") that was made public via an official press release of the same date. *See* Memorandum for Selected United States Attorneys, from Deputy Attorney General David W. Ogden, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Re: Investigations and Prosecutions in States Authorizing the Medical Use of Marijuana* (Oct. 19, 2009). The purpose of the memorandum was to provide "clarification and guidance to federal prosecutors in States that have enacted laws authorizing the medical use of marijuana" and "uniform guidance to focus federal investigations and prosecutions in these States on core federal enforcement priorities." *Id.* While the Justice Department would continue to pursue and prosecute "drug traffickers" such as supporters of "the Mexican cartels," United States Attorneys were told they ***"should not focus federal resources in your States on individuals whose actions are in clear and unambiguous compliance with existing state laws providing for the medical use of marijuana."*** *Id.* (emphasis added).

48. The Ogden Memo sets forth certain factors that "may indicate illegal drug trafficking activity" including "unlawful possession or unlawful use of firearms; violence; sales to minors"; money laundering; "amounts of marijuana inconsistent with purported compliance with state or local law; illegal possession or sale of other controlled substances; or ties to other criminal enterprises." *Id.*

49. In the accompanying press release, Attorney General Eric Holder announced: ***"It will not be a priority to use federal resources to prosecute patients with serious illnesses or their caregivers who are complying with state laws on medical marijuana."*** Press Release, Department of Justice, Office of Public Affairs, Attorney General Announces Formal Medical Marijuana Guidelines (Oct. 19, 2009), <http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2009/October/09-ag-1119.html> (emphasis added). He stated that the DOJ would prosecute "drug traffickers who hide behind claims of compliance with state law to mask activities that are clearly illegal." In evaluating whether to prosecute individuals, Attorney General Holder sought to "formalize[] a sensible approach . . . [to] effectively focus our resources on serious drug traffickers while taking into account state and local laws." *Id.* Attorney General Holder echoed the factors cited in the



Ogden Memo that were considered indicative of illegal drug trafficking, including “unlawful use of firearms, violence, sales to minors, money laundering, amounts of marijuana inconsistent with purported compliance with state or local law, marketing or excessive financial gains similarly inconsistent with state or local law, illegal possession or sale of other controlled substances, and ties to criminal enterprises.” *Id.*

50. In May 2010, Attorney General Holder appeared before the House Judiciary Committee. When asked about federal enforcement policy regarding marijuana and the Ogden Memo, Attorney General Holder testified: “*We look at the state laws, and what the restrictions are . . . . Is marijuana being sold consistent with state law?*” Hearing on the United States Department of Justice Before the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. 75-76 (May 13, 2010) (emphasis added). He noted the “variety of factors” in the Ogden Memo, including whether “firearms [are] somehow associated with the sale[.]” *Id.* When pressed regarding whether statements by a DEA agent in Colorado that were contrary to the Ogden Memo could be taken as “threatening” to dispensaries operating legally under state law, Attorney General Holder reiterated the official policy set forth in the Ogden Memo. He acknowledged that it was “incumbent upon me as Attorney General to make sure that what we have set out as policy is being followed by all of the components within the Department of Justice” including the DEA and the Assistant United States’ Attorneys. *Id.* “[I]t is my responsibility to make sure that the policy is clear, that the policy is disseminated, and that people act in conformity with policies that we have determined.” *Id.*

51. In June 2012, Attorney General Holder testified to the House Judiciary Committee that “*we limit our enforcement efforts to those individuals, organizations that are acting out of conformity . . . with state laws*, or . . . where distribution centers were placed within close proximity to schools.” Hearing on Oversight of the United States Department of Justice Before the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 112<sup>th</sup> Cong. 21 (June 7, 2012) (emphasis added).

#### **Oakland Reasonably Relied on the Federal Government’s Representations and Conduct**

52. The federal government’s stated position that it would not prosecute medical marijuana dispensaries that were operating within state law, and conduct consistent with that

1 position, led Oakland to further legitimize the medical cannabis industry by taxing its revenue and  
2 allocating this increased revenue to the general fund.

3 53. In June 2009, a voter approved ballot measure, Measure F, increased the business  
4 tax rate on medical cannabis dispensaries to 1.8% of gross sales. By the end of 2009, Oakland's  
5 four permitted dispensaries generated \$28 million in gross sales. In November 2010, a second  
6 voter initiative, Measure V, increased the business tax rate to 5% of gross sales. Thus, the  
7 business tax revenue increased from \$7,450 in 2006 to \$434,193 in 2010 once the new tax rate  
8 went into effect.

9 54. Oakland currently projects over \$1.4 million in business tax revenue from the four  
10 permitted operating dispensaries for 2012. This revenue is sufficient to pay for a dozen additional  
11 police officers or firefighters, or even more librarians, park directors, or other essential municipal  
12 services.

13 55. In further reliance on Defendants' conduct, the Oakland City Administrator's  
14 Office dedicated resources to administering the medical cannabis regulatory program. The  
15 Deputy City Administrator devotes approximately 30% of his time to facilitating the regulation of  
16 medical cannabis dispensaries.

17 56. Although in 2010 the federal government condemned a proposal to license  
18 marijuana cultivation facilities in Oakland, the DOJ did not take any action against the licensed  
19 dispensaries.

20 57. Nevertheless, to ensure compliance with the terms of the Ogden Memo, Oakland  
21 reviewed and made adjustments to its ordinance to ensure that Oakland's regulations and the  
22 licensed dispensaries complied with state law.

23 58. In December 2010, the Oakland City Council amended Oakland's permitting  
24 process to allow a total of eight dispensaries.

25 59. Oakland then hired a new auditor for the dispensary permit fees. Oakland also  
26 sent five employees to a class at a local educational institution to learn about the medical cannabis  
27 industry generally, and the regulation and monitoring of medical cannabis. Oakland city  
28 employees spent nearly 200 hours in the aggregate learning about regulating the industry.

60. In March 2012, Oakland issued four additional dispensary permits. Those dispensaries are now unable to find commercial space to lease because of the federal government's threats to seize real property associated with the distribution of medical cannabis.

#### **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

##### **Forfeiture of 1840 Embarcadero Is Barred by the Applicable Statute of Limitations (Declaratory and Injunctive Relief as to All Defendants)**

61. The City of Oakland hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 60 above as if fully set forth herein.

62. Defendants assert a right to seek civil forfeiture of certain real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, California based on purported violations of the Controlled Substances Act. The DOJ has already filed the *Harborside Action*.

63. The statute of limitations applicable to civil forfeiture proceedings pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(7) is five years. 19 U.S.C. § 1621. Defendants exceed their authority by filing civil forfeiture actions more than five years after they knew or should have known that the dispensaries were operational.

64. Harborside Health Center has been dispensing medical cannabis at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland since 2006. Defendants knew or should have known that Harborside Health Center had been dispensing medical cannabis for more than five years before Defendants filed suit on July 9, 2012.

65. Defendants' failure to comply with the applicable statute of limitations is an abuse of discretion, contrary to law, and in excess of Defendants' authority.

66. There exists an actual and justiciable controversy between Oakland and the Defendants regarding Defendants' authority to seek civil forfeiture of real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland.

67. Resolution of this controversy will make a substantial difference in how Oakland provides for the health, welfare, and safety of its citizens, regulates the medical cannabis industry, deploys its resources to address the public safety crisis of violent crime, generates revenue, and projects its budget.



68. Allowing Defendants to pursue their forfeiture action in contravention of the applicable statute of limitations will cause irreparable harm to Oakland.

69. Therefore, Oakland seeks a declaratory judgment that Defendants have no authority to seek civil forfeiture of the real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, which is used to provide safe and affordable access to medical cannabis and has been licensed by Oakland for more than five years.

70. Oakland also seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from seeking civil forfeiture of the real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland.

## **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **Defendants Are Estopped from Seeking Forfeiture of 1840 Embarcadero**

#### **(Declaratory and Injunctive Relief as to All Defendants)**

71. The City of Oakland hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 70 above as if fully set forth herein.

72. Defendants abuse their discretion, act contrary to law, and exceed their authority in bringing a civil forfeiture action against the real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, California, whose tenants provide medical cannabis in accordance with state law. Defendants are estopped from seeking such forfeiture.

73. Defendants knew at all relevant times that Harborside Health Center dispensed medical cannabis at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland.

74. Although aware of the Controlled Substances Act, Defendants elected not to restrict safe access to medical cannabis at licensed dispensaries in Oakland that complied with state law, including Harborside Health Center, made statements to that effect, and acted in conformity with those statements.

75. Oakland detrimentally relied on Defendants' representations and conduct. Indeed, forfeiture will endanger the public health, welfare, and safety of Oakland residents, undermine the city's regulatory authority, exacerbate street crime and violence, and reduce Oakland's tax revenues.

76. Defendants' actions threaten to work a serious injustice on the residents of Oakland, who overwhelmingly support regulation of medical cannabis in their city and have voted repeatedly to facilitate the infrastructure required to ensure safe access. This injustice outweighs any alleged public interest in seeking forfeiture of 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland.

77. There exists an actual and justiciable controversy between Oakland and Defendants regarding Defendants' authority to bring a civil forfeiture action against 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland.

78. Resolution of this controversy will make a substantial difference in how Oakland provides for the health, welfare, and safety of its citizens, regulates the medical cannabis industry, deploys resources to address the public safety crisis of violent crime, generates revenue, and projects its budget.

79. Therefore, Oakland seeks a declaratory judgment that Defendants have no authority to seek civil forfeiture of the real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, which is used to provide safe and affordable access to medical cannabis in accordance with city ordinances and state law.

80. Oakland also seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from seeking civil forfeiture of real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, California. Otherwise, for the reasons discussed above, Oakland will suffer irreparable harm.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff City of Oakland respectfully requests that the Court:

A. Issue a declaratory judgment that Defendants and any agency under their authority have no right to seek civil forfeiture of the real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, California based on purported violations of the Controlled Substances Act.

B. Issue a preliminary injunction and a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, their agents, successors, employees, attorneys, and all persons acting in concert or cooperation with them or at their direction or under their control, from seeking forfeiture of the real property located at 1840 Embarcadero, Oakland, California, which is used to provide medical cannabis in compliance with city ordinances and California law.

1 C. Award Plaintiff its costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

2 D. Grant such other relief as the Court considers proper.

3 Dated: October 10, 2012

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

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6 By: 

Cedric C. Chao

7 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
8 CITY OF OAKLAND  
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**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) and Local Rule 3-6 of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, the City of Oakland demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable in this action.

Dated: October 10, 2012

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

By: 

Cedric C. Chao

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
CITY OF OAKLAND